NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. LOIFOR AND PROPRIETOR

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. -ITALIAN OPERA-TONE NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. -CONNIR SOCGAIL WALLACE'S THEATER, Broadway.-NAVAL ENGAGE

WINTER GARDEN, Broadwaf.-Ticker of LEAVE OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- A BULL IN A CHINA NEW BOWERY THEATER. Bowers -- ROOKWOOD-

BOWBRY THRATRE. BOWERY -- HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT-ADOPTED CHILD-LUKE THE LABORER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway, French Giant, Class Grat, Cant Boy, ac., as all hours. Camilla's Husband. At S and 75/ P. N. BRYABTS MINSTRULE. Mechanics Hall 672 Broad-

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway -BIRIOPIAN AMERICAN THEATRS. No. 444 Broadway. - BALLETS. BROADWAY AMPRITHEATRE, 485 Broadway.-Gra-

HOPE CHAPEL. TIS Broadway. - THE STEREOSCOPTICAN OF THE UNIVERSE.

PERHAM'S, 585 Broadway. - STEREOSCOPTICON AND MIR-NEW YORK MUSRUM OF ANATOMY, 518 Broadway. HOOLET'S OFERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Ergiorian

New York, Monday, February 1, 1864.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

ed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers, merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements in-merted in the Wesself Besale will thes be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the

THE SITUATION.

The President has issued a new call for a draft for five hundred thousand men, to be made on the 10th of March, to serve for three years or the war. The States whose quotas have been filled on the two previous calls will not be affected by the present one. In fact, the new order is but a consolidation of the two calls previously issued for three hundred thousand men, nearly half of whom were obtained by volunteering and re-enlistments, and which number, as well as those enlisted up to the 1st of March next, will be credited. Therefore the call virtually demands only two hundred thousand men. If the enlistment of soldiers is properly and vigorously advanced there will be no need of any draft to fill the quota demanded by Mr. Lincoln.

The only news from the Army of the Potomac relates to the operations of a few cavalry scouting parties, which resulted in meeting no enemy, and consequently accomplished nothing. The Irish legion had a dag raising on Friday and listened to some speeches. The non-commissioned officers of the Sixty-ninth New York National Guard of the same legion, had a ball at Fairfax Court House and did full justice, no doubt, to the Terpsichorean operations, which were conducted on the light fantastic too, with the aid of twenty-five ladies and an excellent band. So It would appear that the army of the Potomac is having a very pleasant time in the temporary absence of war's alarms. The weather is described as beautiful, but the deserters from the robel lines are dropping in still, all of them declaring that the Confederate cause looks dismal.

The recent movements of General Longstreet's army in front of Knoxville, the main facts of which we have already given to our readers, are described in detail by our correspondents to-day.

A pretty serious fight occurred in General Kelley's department in West Virginia, on Saturday, near Williamsport, Hardy county, which lasted for four hours, and resulted in the capture of a Union army train of eighty wagons. The enemy, who made a sudden and unexpected dash on the guard, numbered nearly two thousand men, and, after a stout resistance overpowered them and, carried off the train, with the exception of a small part of it which was saved. The rebels now occupy Petersburg, from which Colonel Thoburn retired, with all his guns, ammunition and stores. General Early is said to be in motion from his quarters at Harrisburg, and Generals Imboden, Rosser and Gilmore are also reported to be moving. General Kelly will therefore have something to do to counteract the plans of the robel chiefs. We give a map to-day of the scene of the late conflict near Williamsport and the country and General Kelly's command.

MISCELLAREOUS NEWS. The United States steam transport Prometheus, from Port Royal, arrived at this port yesterday, with dates to January 27. She brings no news of importance. We are in receipt of advices, through "et al sources, to the 28th, which merely state that the firing upon Charleston still

continues, but at very long intervals. Governor Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, has, by proclamation, ordered an election of State offioers, to take place on the first Saturday (5th) of March. He prescribes the manner of holding the election, gives the form of oath to be taken, and forbids enemies of the United States voting or holding office. This makes three States that were under rebel rule in which Union elections are to take place-in Louisiana on February 22, Tennesnee, March 5, and Arkansas, March 14-thus restoring three secoded States to the Union.

The Kentucky Legislature adjourned on Saturday, without choosing a United States Senator, it being ascertained that the choice of Governor Bramlette to that office would necessitate a new

Four hundred rebel prisoners, who have taken he cath of allegiance, arrived in this city yesterflay afternoon, under the escort of the Ellswo Zonaves, of Chicago, and were taken to the Navy Yard and placed on board the receiving ship North Carolina. The Zonaves are quartered at the corner of Centre and Grand streets. They intend giving an exhibition of their famous gympastic drill at the Academy of Music.

John W. Andrews, who figured so prominently during the draft riots in July last, is to be brought to the city to-day from Fort Lafayette for trial before Commissioner Osborn, General Dix having preferred his surrender to the civil authorities for

that purpose. Marshal Murray continued to insue passes to vesis leaving port up to Saturday last; but as the funboats had been withdrawn from the Name of arrest. aboats had been withdrawn from the Narrows

course they were useless. The pass system will

The Cooper Institute was well filled last even ing on the occasion of a meeting for the purpose of advocating the necessity of appropriating funds to alleviate the sufferings of needy soldiers' families. Professor Webster called the meeting to order shortly after half-past seven o'clock, when Rev. Mr. Goss addressed the audience in a lengthy speech in support of the object of the meeting. He was followed by Major General Burnside, ex-Governor Wright, of Indiana, and others. The remarks on the occasion were strictly confined to the particular object which suggested the call of the meeting.

Mrs. Cora Hatch last night again favored a crowded audience with another of her unique en-tertainments. The room in Clinton Hall in which the fair speaker holds forth was so densely packed before the hour for commencing that many who desired to get in were compelled to go away ungratified. Mrs. Hatch, in a very eloquent manner, addressed her audience on the subject, "When did evil commence and when will it end?" after the conclusion of which she gave replies to misce! laneous questions from those present on philosophical, theological and metaphysical subjects.

James Robinson was arrested early yesterday, while in the act of pillaging the office of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company, corner of Exchange place and William street.

An investigation into the circumstances of the death of John Quinlan, who was killed on Saturday evening by the falling of the walls of the storehouse Nos. 3 and 5 Bridge street, developed no cause for the disaster. All the men employed in the building made good their escape, but Quinlan, who was standing on the sidewalk, was

buried beneath the ruins.

Jacob Phifer, of No. 407 East Twenty-fourth street, attempted to shoot policeman Yager with a rifle yesterday morning, but was promptly knocked down and conveyed before a Police Jusfice, who ordered him to find bail in \$500 to answer for the assault.

The Board of Councilmen will meet at one o'clock to-day, when it is expected that some action will be taken to give the returning regiments a suitable reception. The articles which have recently appeared in the HERALD in relation to this matter have aroused the Committee on National Affairs to a sense of their shortcomings. and, from what we have learned, they are resolved to forsake the error or their ways, and will try to do better in future.

There was not much life in business places on Saturday—the fluctuations in gold baving tended to decrease the usually small business transacted on Saturdays. There was some activity in certain commodities; but, as general thing, business was dull. At the Produce Ex change the complexion was, in the main, unchanged. Transactions were mainly on the basis of Friday's prices, and there was no general activity. In imported merchan disc only a small business was consummated, owing to the difference in the views of buyers and sellers. Groceries were quiet. Cotton dull and heavy. Petrole about steady. Freights were quiet and unchanged.

The Spring Campaign-The New Call for Troops.

The President has issued a proclamation, which appears in another column, calling out half a million of men, and ordering a draft for that number on the 10th of next month. All enlistments meanwhile, to the 1st of March, however, are to be deducted from the aggregate number required.

This large force, when placed in the field and added to that already in service, will give the Union an army so everwhelmingly large that, with proper energy and disposition on the part of the administration, it must crush out what remains of the rebellion by the Fourth of July next. It is manifestly the determination of Jeff. Davis to infuse life into his followers by making a desperate effort in the spring to recover Tennessee and the Mississippi. All men and boys in the rebel States, from sixteen to fifty-five years of age, not now in service, are to be forced into the ranks of ployed as reserves and train guards, in order to swell the effective force in the field. It is estimated in the rebel newspapers that in April or May their army will reach five hundred thousand men, who are to be divided into four corps, under Lee, Johnston, Beauregard and Longstreet, to operate on short lines, so that they can be easily and rapidly concentrated on any one point. It will be impossible for Jeff. Davis to raise this force, even with the most sweeping conscription and the desperate aid of press-gangs. But it is proper for our government to base their calculations on the bel estimates, and prepare accordingly. The rebel line of operations now extends from Fredericksburg to Mobile, and from Chattaneoga to Charleston. This line our forces under Grant, Banks, Meade and Gillmore, if furnished with men and material in time, and if let alone by the blunderers in Washington, can soon contract and tighten. Then, with one decisive blow, Jeff. Davis and his miserable government

can be annihilated forever. Now is the time to encourage enlistments. Let the five hundred thousand men be raised without another draft. Let the world see what we can do. Above all, let the President and his Cabinet attend to politics, if they will, and give the generals in the field a carte blanche to fight the battles without interference from Washington, and we shall soon have peace from Maine to the Rio Grande, and be prepared, under Grant, for any emergency that may arise with England or France, or both.

JAMES MCHUGE AND ARBITRARY ARRESTS .- Mr. A. J. McKenna, of Belfast, Ireland, wrote a letter full of virtuous indignation to the London News, and he has sent us a copy of it. McKenna is in trouble about his brother-in-law, James McHugh, who came to the United States, was "arbitrarily arrested," and, for all McKenna knows to the contrary, is even now in Fort Lafayette. McKenna indulges in the usual tropes about gross injustice on this side of the water. It is one little point to the gredit of our government that it evidency knows more about James McHugh's business than this member of his family does. If Mr. McKenna will hunt up our issue of the 17th ult., be will find, in a batch of intercepted letters, one from James MoHugh to C. A. L. Lamar, about the purchase of a steamer for the Confederate States of America. Doubless McHugh wrote more than one letter, and it is not improbable that others of his epistles may have miscarried; and some cogitation upon this possibility may assist the anxiety of McKenna to find a cause for his brother-in-law's

The War and the Payment of the War

It is a well established principle in political conomy that the expense of the government of civilized nations in times of peace should not exced, at least to any extraordinary extent. their ordinary revenue. It is otherwise, how ever, in time of war. When the stability and nonor of a nation are at stake proportional sacrifices must be made to maintain them, until aggression and insult and internecine commotion and revolutionary conspiracies must be opposed, avenged, and crushed. To do this extraordinary funds are required ; and, according to the best writers on the subject, and according to the experience of our day and in our war, the question how these funds may be most advantageously provided is one of no ordinary importance.

It has been a common practice in former ages to make provisions in times of peace for the necossities of war, and to hoard up treasures beforehand as the instruments either of conquests or defence, without trusting to extraordinary imports, much less to borrowing, in times of disorder and confusion. Unfortunately this has not been the practice in our country. Before the rebellion the greatest trouble our government had in relation to money was, prior to the Mexican war, to dispose of the sur plus revenue. There was no sagucious or farseeing eye to look so far into futurity as the present day, and to prepare for our future necessities by laying up means to meet present financial exigencies. It is doubtful, however, whether a mind less than supernal could have foreseen the unexampled state of things now existing, and whether means adequate to the emergency could have been reserved until the present day, no matter how great the prescience or how wast our resources. What we have to do now is to sustain our national credit and integrity by endeavoring to find out the best and wisest means of raising money to carry on the war, pay the interest on our accumulating indebtedness, and to leave to posterity as light a burthen as possible, although the coming generation will have nothing to complain of if the present leaves them as a legacy a strong, united and powerful government and country, no matter how heavy the debt this great desideratum may entail.

What we have all along urged upon Congress and the administration is the passage of a comprebensive internal revenue tax bill that shall give strength and permanence to our national credit, avoid the necessity—as far as possibleof resorting to loans, and give the people themselves as direct an interest in supporting the government as it is advisable and proper for them to bear. In order to effect this we have appealed to Congress so to regulate the revenue laws as to bring into the public treasury, from customs and excise duties and mis cellaneous sources, at least five hundred millions of dollars annually. By this means we shall avoid being obliged to resort to loans at excessive rates, if at all ; keep clear of incurring eventually a heavy load of foreign indebtedness, and gradually establish a sinking fund which shall in time prove a formidable means of liquidating our entire national debt. Four hundred - millions of dollars can be assessed and collected with no greater expense to the public, treasury than was required to raise less than fifty mil-tions last year. But will the bill which has just passed the House and is now before the Senate at all answer the purpose of raising the amount of revenue which we believe should be realized? It is difficult to judge in what condition the bill will pass the Senate; but as it now stands it is manifestly inadequate for the purpose which it is desirable, absolutely necessary, to attain. But two amoudments of consequence have been made to the bill since it was preented to the consideration of Congress by Commissioner on Internal Revenue. These two are the increased tax of one and a half cent per pound on cotton, making the amount two cents per pound, and the increased tax of forty cents per gallon on spirits, including the stock on hand as well as that manufactured subsequently to the passage of the act. The latter tax is pronounced by large dealers in whiskey arbitrary and unjust, as well as dishonest, incomuch as it is retroactive in its operations, and is a measure not at all calculated upon when the speculators were buying up and laying in large stores of the article. But this additional tax on spirits, and the additional tax on cotton, with the other articles on which it is proposed to levy additional taxes, cannot produce more than one hundred and fifty millions-two hundred and fifty millions less than should be raised. Congress might as well take hold of this important question in the most liberal and enlarged spirit and by proper legislation place the credit of the government where it should be-among the highest of all the nations on the planet.

NAVY SAILORS' DISCHARGES-INJUSTICS TO OUR Brave Seamer .- We are almost daily in receipt of letters written by our brave sailors of the navy in reference to the injustice of the government in retaining them after their term of service expires, and so forcible and fair are their arguments that we doem it our duty to call the attention of Congress to the fact. Many of our sailors have been in active fighting service several months over the time for which they shipped. They have not seen their friends and families for years, and now they are denied their own right, and are held in bondage, the Navy Department having broken faith with them and repudiated its part of a contract binding alike upon the country and the sailor.

While in the service Jack must perform to the letter the rules and regulations he agreed to when he joined it; and It is but fair, when be has performed his duty faithfully, and the time arrives when by the contract he should be discharged, that he should get it. The same honor which binds the sailer to the shipping articles to serve his country should bind the government to keep its part of the contract. When the term of service of the seldier expires he is discharged; and why treat the soldier better than the sailor? These men have the same ties of home and family, and are entitled to the same consideration.

In reply to this we expect the government will say, we want these men-they are our best seamen and fighting men. We grant it, and ask, in reply, why, then, should you treat your best men in this manner? To any one possessed of any knowledge of the character of the sailor it will be apparent that If he is discharged and allowed his liberty he will soon spend his money, and from one to three weeks will find him again serving on board a man-ofwar. There is no excuse the government can offer which can for a moment outwelch the out stint. The public will eagerly seize upon rights of our salient the and it is the duty of this opportunity for the enjoyment of that most as the whole country—gevernment and all-

Mr. Welles and Congress to see that this great lately redressed, and that Jack may be treated as his contract calls for-with bonesty and justice. Let him trave a run bome In three weeks he will be back in the forecastle.

General Grant Versus Jeff. Davis. Our articles upon the unanimous election o General Grant to the next Presidency bave greatly excited the political wirepullers and pipelayers, who are now working like beavers to make a little show of strength before the popular enthusiasm for Grant completely overtheims, them. Lately the wirepullers of New Hampshire renominated Mr. Lincoln. A few days ago the wirepullers of Pennsylvania did the same thing. Next week the wirepullers of some other State will doubtless nominate Secretary Chase. Of course these politicians know that neither Mr. Lincoln nor Chase has any prespect of election; but they do not care for that. Their object is not to elect their candidate, but to make terms with him, and to get a little money either by nominating him or

by selling him out. But our Bomination of Grant has excited the bels as well as the politicians. Indeed, as a general thing, these two classes of people are found to play into each other's hands and to win or lose together. The last oard of the rebels is the excitement which they hope will ensue at the North when the Presidential campaign is fairly opened. When the Southerners seceded they expected the democratic party at the North to assist them. They were disappointed; for the North was a unit against secession. Then, during the war, they expected our State elections to help them. They were again disappointed; for, at the State elections, the people again pledged themselves to sustain the war. Now, with a better show of reason, the rebels expect to derive important advantages from our Presidential contest. They hope that we shall get so excited about it that the war will be comparatively neglected. They hope that the partisan strife and bitter animosities caused by this political campaign will result in a civil war at the North. And who can say that t may not? They know, and we know, that a Northern civil war will be equivalent to the success of the robel confederacy. England and France, hitherto kept back by Grant's glorious victories rather than by Seward's long letters, would not long delay to recognize the rebels and intervene in their behalf if we once began fighting among ourselves.

Now, our nomination of General Grant has sadly interfered with the rebel plans. His unanimous election would upset those plans entirely. Of course it would also upset some of the plans of some of our politicians; but no politician ought to have plans which we can injure by injuring the rebels. Such politicians are objects of suspicion, to say the least of them. When a blow hurts a rabel and a Northern politician cries out it is a pretty sure sign that there is altogether too much sympathy between the rebel and the politician. So in the case of the unanimous election of Grant. The question for the people is, whether they want to do what will please Jeff. Davis or what will save the country. Jeff. Davis would like to have us start three or four candidates for the Presidency and begin to fight about them, while he takes Washington and prevents us from having any Presideat at all. Any politician who approves and encourages that line of business approves and encourages the rebellion. We, on the contrary, desire to have no Presidential contest, but to elect General Grant unanimously, and so save all trouble and push on instead of stopping the war for the Union. Everybody who is in favor of this idea is in favor of Union, barmony and the salvation of the nation. These No sensible man can make any mistake about them. On the one side is a Presidential squabble and the triumph of Jeff. Davis; on the other side is the unanimous election of General Grant and the restoration of the Union. This narrows down the contest to a choice between General Grant and Jeff. Davis. Which do the people and the politicians choose?

ANOTHER BRILLIANT SEASON OF ITALIAN OPE-RA-MARETZER IN THE FIELD.-To-night our Academy of Music will once more be thrown open to the lovers of music-not that of the future, but the well appreciated and universally popular music of the day-Italian opera. Maretzek has concluded his splendid season at Boston, and returns to the scenes of the first triumphs of his artists in this country. Having visited the smaller cities, he comes back to the metropolis. The public will rejoice at this return, as opera, with all its splender and eclat, is just what we need at this time to render the gayeties of New York full and complete. We shall have opera four nights in the week and a grand matinge on Saturdays; and we do not doubt that were Maretzek to give opera every night in the week and oratories on Sunday he would meet with the most liberal patronage.

The fact is our people want excitementpastime. Nightly they crowd the theatres and concert rooms to excess. Our larger theatres draw crowded houses with the most indifferent plays. The managers attribute these overflowing audiences to the merits of their performances. They are mistaken. The majority of these plays are mediocre; but the public must be diverted, must drown thought; and hence Wallack's can produce any rehash it pleases; Nibio's Garden plays which are not those of the future, or the present either, strictly speaking; the Winter Garden moral dramas in which the public only applaud the villains and regret their untimely detection; the Olympic time-honored burlesques-those of the pastthe long ago-and still the public will crowd these places, and never murmur at the sameness of the spectacle or dream of change. Why does this desire for diversion exist? Why this apathy as to the nature of the amusement? Simply because the people are sore and ill at ease; their minds are troubled; they are disgusted and annoyed with the war, its scandalous prostitution into an electioneering agency, its being made the lever to elevate the nigger above the white man, its being made the cloak for every species of plunder. We repeat, the people are annoyed, disgusted and wounded, and they crowd our places of anmisement as many unhappy beings fly to drink to

drown sorrow or shame.

Maretzek comes to us now as a public benefactor. In the stead of trashy pastimes he offers us opera, with artists of great and generally recognized talent, effective choruses and orchestra, and will give us novelties, all of which are to be produced with care and with-

delight ut of all amusements, and we shall ess Save the most brilliant operatio season New York has ever known. We will not exactly dance and fiddle while Rome is burning the parallel is unpleasant but will listen to the dulcet sounds of Ma, etzek's artists while deceit, corruption and robben'y are sapping the very foundations of our great republic. Were we hopeless we might not penhaps have the courage to patronize opera; but sve are not without a ray of hope. Our edifice is strong, and ere its enemies shall have quite undermined it Uncle Sam Grant will come to the rescue. In the interim let us drown care. So, Viva Maretzek and the Operal

The Returning Regiments-The War and the Nigger.

Regiments from the various armies of th country are now arriving in this city and in the other cities of the North every few daysregiments of weather-beaten, well seasoned fellows, who have outlived the labors and buttles of nearly three years of war, and who now, many of them, see home for the first time since their original departure. They are the men when the country should honor most of all its sons. Their devotion and valor have saved it on a dezen fields, and now, with a full knowledge of all the hardships and perlis of a soldier's life, they have enlisted again to go out and fight all their battles over if need Yet they are met with the greatest apathy. The public receives them with cool indifference, or not at all. In this city they are landed at some one of the lower piers, pick their way up Broadway between the hacks, file into the Park Barracks-and that is all. They do not attract as much notice as one of our militia variments might on its way to a tiger ball or a promenade concert. And it appears to be the same in other places. What does this mean! Does it mean that our

people have lost their old enthusiastic admiration for all that is honorable and brave? Does it mean fast the spirit that set the whole country ablaze at the assault on Samter bas died out? No; but it means that the people no longer recognize these men as their representatives in a glorious struggle. It is an ominous sign to the party in power; for it means that the people no longer consider the war a war for the salvation of the country. The war, as managed by the administration, has degenerated to a strife about the nigger. The people see this, and are disgusted at it. They are aggrieved that the struggle into which they entered so heartily to sustain the nation has been thus diverted by a miserable faction. As was said in Congress the other day, "the burden of taxation that the people are compelled to bear, and the other miseries incident to the war, have but a poor recompense in the equality of the negro." And this is a popular ideaan idea that becomes daily more and more a popular conviction. It is this idea that makes the people indifferent to the soldiers, and to the war; and that there is such an idea abroad is the most ominous sign of the present to the dominant party.

The people will not much longer see the best interests of the country thus sacrificed to the nigger. If, as is now probable, the republican party shall renominate Lincoln, and the people see before them another four years of the nigger, they will find their remedy at the ballot box. Lincoln's nomination by the republicans will organize a new democratio party-a party that will have no affliation with the "peace" men and copperheads, but with a broad national platform on which the people can unite, and a party which will nominate General Grant or General McClellan, and carry one or the other of these popular heroes to the Presidency by an overwhelming vote. There could be no question of the success of two plans are as distinct as black and white. | such a party; and if it elected General McClellan Grant would be General-in-Chief, while, if it elected Grant, McClellan would be restored to the position from which the radicals drove him. With a government thus reorganized there would soon be an end to the war, and the people would be troubled no more with the nigger.

> GIDSON IN THE RING ON "SMOOTH WATER."-Gideon Welles, the Secretary of the Navy, is disgusted at the public denunciations of his slowness, and wishes to prove to the country that he is just what he ought to be-as full of enterprise and as fast as becomes the dignity of his exalted station. He thinks that he can prove all this by showing that the navy owns a ferryboat that can beat in "smooth water" a certain untried merchantman owned in this city. So he has laid aside his sword and arranged the preliminaries for a race. He may be considered to have fairly entered the ring, and will probably have his hair cut. As our readers know, we consider this conduct of the head of the Navy Department as the most flagrant of the many disgraces that have recently fallen upon that branch of the public service. We can understand it upon no other supposition than that the ancient mariner has fallen into his dotage. "Good King Arthur," who stole three pecks of barley meal to make a bag pudding, might have descended to such a course with less impeachment of his royalty than Gideon is about to make of his good sense in this matter. George the Fourth could fry fish in his own kitchen with less disgrace than the Navy Department must incur from this puerile conduct. Mr. Olyphant says it will cost ten thousand dollars to run his ship in this race, and of course it will cost as much to run Gideon's ferryboat; and thus the government is to spend twenty thousand dollars for this little spree. And what will the government have gained after all? It may prove that the Eutaw is faster than Mr. Olyphant's ship; but even that will not prove that the Eutaw is faster than the Alabama; and the speed of the Alabama is the standard that the navy must come up to before there will be any change in public sentiment as to Gideon's slowness. But national contests are the order of the

day, and Gideon, we suppose, will have his way and his race. Are we any better than our brethren, the British? The British say not. And only the other day all Britain was ou tiptoe over the great national contest between King and Heenan. Napoleon's ambity na and his craft were left at rest for a little by the British press. Poland was forgotten. Mexico passed out of the public ml'ad. All other topics were laid aside, that the great British people might consider which was the better of two bruisers; and when the matter was detervalued millions changed hands on the issue. It is the same here with Gideon's contest, o'nly, as this contest is not so important, so my'ch money will not be bet on it. But it has a certain importance of its own,

stops its more urgent affairs to look on; and if s remotely possible that the Ptorids will not sail, nor the Alabama con wit any more depredations, until the result of this great contest is

But, for other reasons, it is to be hoped that the race will be decided soon. Only the other day the steamship Fulton chased, but did not overtake, a certain blockade runner. Though the Fulton, an army transport, and another army transport with her, sould not overtake this blockade runner, they chased her jute a fleet of eleven blockaders, and then the two transports and the cleven blockaders had a fine run after the blockade rapper; but they did not catch her. Evidently if Gideon's fast terryboat had been on hand we might have had a Better result. So we hope that she can be spared and sent down soon.

THE CORA HATCH SENSATION.

McKinley Not on Hand, but Anxiously Inquired For.

Theological, Logical Panthological Equivocal Questions Considered.

A Good-Humored Crowd and a Full House.

Mrg. Cors I., V. Hatch delivered one of her spiritualistic but by no means unfateresting, discourses at Clinton Hall ast evening. The attendance on this officiation was even larger than on Sunday evening last. At half-past seven o'clock the crush of inquisitives was so great that police officers were placed at the different entrances to prevent the accumulation of more people. On enterior the leeture room ar reporters found it so completely filled that every attempt to reach the place set aside for the press would have been abortive. Many auxious ladies and many nore curious gestidmen were left outside, and eventually departed, chewing the bitter and of disappointment at iot secing the rane wand Cara Hatch.

At the appointed hour Mrs. Hatch took her place at the rostrum, and made a piece, and really eloquent inve-

cation to the God of the Universa.

The committee appointed for the eccasion then reported that they had selected a question for the evening. This -"When did evil commence, and when will'th end?" The facturer at once becau the investigation domanded. She said that if evil be a principle in itself, it has ilved (Applause.) This was a strange proposition, but upon such a basis would rest all bor argument. Good and ovil, such a basis would rest all her argument. Good and over, taken in their broad signification, were syneopymous terms. Good was frequently evit in the eyen of some men, while the essence of evit was good in the ideas of others. She then elaborated the idea at great length, and made a fine argument to show that in men's minds lay the seeds of good and evit, and that both of these principles are permitted or ordained by an overruing Power for the great ends of the creation.

At the close of her answer to the proposition mades.

for the great ends of the creation.

At the close of her answer to the proposition made a gentleman asked if ovil does not exist in spite of God; or, if not, why does not He interpose to prevent it?

Mrs. Harc.a.—If I were God i would answer you. But I might say that I think that evil was intended, if not ordained, by God, to makehis work more gioreus. You may as well ask the painter why he does not make his painting all surantne. It is the dark shades that bring out the boauty of his work; and, whether shades that bring out the boauty of his work; and, whether shades that bring out the boauty of his work; and, whether shades that bring out the boauty of his work; and, whether shades that bring out the boauty of his work; and, whether shades that bring out the boauty of his work; and, whether shades that bring out the boauty of his work; and, whether shades that bring out he appropriate admixture to make a true pateling what it should be.

Question—is sin a necessity?

Answer—No—no—never!

Question—is good developed?

Answer—No—no—never!

Answer—No—no—nevor!
Question—is good developed?
Answer—Those who have good in themselves ought to
know. But too frequently, instead of worshipping God,
who is good, we worship the devit, who is not.
Question—What do you understand by free will, please

provided always that God w.i. Jerthern. Jagmer and appliance.)
Question—Is sin the negative of good?
Answer—Goed has no negative, sir
Question—On the positive exist without the negative?
Answer—Where the positive, which is God, sills every—thing, there is no room for any negative.
Question—Are ignorance and sin synonymous?
Answer—To a certain extent they are; but those who are ignorant, not knowing better, do not sin. Sin. in fact, is frequently, though not always, the result of ignorance.
Question—Is there such a thing as committing a crime against good?

against good?

Answer—That is a question to be resolved by the par-

immediately observed.
g attemated question concerning a passage of Naw Testament, about the passing of a camel through the system of a needle, well known to all readers of the Evangelists.

Are, Hatch instantly replied, showing by a popular Oriental illustration that the eye of the cooled there shuded to was merely a narrow window, which was built so low that even a camel had to bow itself upon its knees before passing through. Parhaps the intelligent lecturer may, and we are sure she does, know that there is much dispute, "theologically," concerning the and we are sure she does, know that there is much dispute, "theologically," concerning the transcription of the words "camelos" (camel) and "cabelos" (oable); for some hold that the word translated camel should be cable, with some reason, as it is naturally easier to pass a cable than a camel through the eye of a needle, although the protence of an Eastern window be put in the number of the theologicas.

Question resumed—When will sin cease?

Answer—When humanity ceases to exist.

Question—Cannot a soul poison and destroy, annihilate itself, by a continual course of sin?

Answer—It might if it be a soul that sins; but, as there is no evicence that a soul ever sinned, we can scarcely such how a soul can aminiate itself.

Question—is it not said that the soul will be destroyed by sin?

Answer-The soul cannot be destroyed, because it is Cuestion-Will the soul ever be soparated from the Answer-We cannot answer, because the word " ever"

Abswer—We cannot answer, because the word et over' involves a verylong time.

Chostion (by a hirante individual)—Will the spiritual body ever to separated from the temporal?

Answer—The relation of the two conditions is like that which exists between a looking glass and the dost and columbs which gather around it. The glass, is always as bright and beautiful as ever; the columbsy observed for a time, but as soon as these are cleared away we have the mirror in all its brilliancy once more.

Quatton (by the same relative of Estan, who, as we know, was a hairy man)—Is the soo's responsible for these columbs.

these cobwebs. To this question there was no refly -nay, not the faintest rejoinder. auntest rejoinder.
Question—(by a new hand)—Do you ignore moral char-Answer-No, sir; I would be very happy to recognize

Answer—No, sir; I would be very happy to recognise more of it.

And so the questions and answers came flowing in, one after the other, until the fair lecturer admonished the audience that pelsonous gaser, were being generated in the room with fearful rapidity. Sho therefore thought is right to offer a prayer to Hew sen to prevent serious catastrophies, which having beer, done, thespeople separated, highly pleased with Mrs. Hatch, and resolved beyond doubt to road this mornings Heatin, to bless the able reporter, and to patiently await next Sunday, when we all hope to hear Core Hatch—If not McKinley—once more. We may add Unat our reporter ascertained that Professor Hatch, the quondam preserver and defender of Cora, was present; but being awfully impressed with the solemnity of the oor asion, he suddenly left is disgust

Interesting from Kentucky. PONED.

The Legislature adjourned this morning without pro-ceeding to the election of United States Sensior, it being scertained that by the constitution of Kentucky election of Governor Bramlette would demand a new gube material election. The probability new is that the election will not take place until the fail session.

ARREST OF KIDNAPPERS-RAID ON THE COTTON LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20, 1884 In pursuance of an order from General Schofield, saveral persons have been arrested here to-day for kidnap. ping negroes in Missouri, and selling them here as slaves.

Some of these parties are also charged with passing altered groenbacks. The commander of the district of Huntaville a'ao has ordered all cotton buyers out of his district.

EMIL MOLIZNHAUER, THE YOUNG VIOLISTS -- Master Smill Mollenhauer, the young violinist, is the son of Mr. Frederick Mollenhauer, who came to this country with the Julien troups. Emil; was born in Brooklyn in 1866, and is, [consequently, only eight years of age. He began playing when only two and a balf years old. His father, playing when only two and a half years old. His father, unfortunately, began to lose his sight goon after he had concluded his sogagement with Julien, and gradually became almost totally blind. He resolved, therefore, to devote himses entirely to his boy, who displayed extraordinary musical genus, and the result is that Ranil is now a perfect prodigy—an infant Paginin. As we have already announced, young Mollenhauer will give his first grand concept at Nibo's Salose on Monday next, and the audience will undoubtedly he most numerous and fashionable. We shall rater to the programme upon